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Whitehall, December 1, 1778.

Copy of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain, dated New York, October 2, 1778.

MY LORD,

JUDGING it a neceſſary Step towards obtaining the Releaſe of the Troops of the Convention of Saratoga, to renew the Demand for fulfilling the Conditions thereof, at the ſame Time, that in Obedience to His Majeſty's Commands, ſignified to me in your Lordſhip's Letter of the 12th of June, I offered the Aſſurances therein directed; I ſent a Letter to the American Congreſs, of which the incloſed is a Copy, and another, of the ſame Tenor and Date, to General Waſhington.

In Anſwer to the former, I received a Letter on the 1ſt Inſtant from the Secretary of the Congreſs, Copy of which I have the Honour to incloſe.

To the latter no Anſwer has as yet been received.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Copy of a Letter from His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton to His Excellency Henry Laurens, Eſquire, Preſident, and others the Members of the American Congreſs at Philadelphia, dated New York, September 19, 1778.

SIR,

NOTHING but His Majeſty's poſitive Inſtructions, of which I ſend you an Extract, could have induced me to trouble you or the American Congreſs again on the Subject of the Troops detained in New England, in direct Contravention of the Treaty entered into at Saratoga. The Neglect of the Requiſitions already made on this Subject is altogether unprecedented among Parties at War. I now however repeat the Demand, that the Convention of Saratoga be fulfilled; and offer, by expreſs and recent Authority from the King, received ſince the Date of the late Requiſition made by His Majeſty's Commiſſioners, to renew, in His Majeſty's Name, all the Conditions ſtipulated by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, in reſpect to the Troops ſerving under his Command.

In this I mean to diſcharge my Duty, not only to the King, whoſe Orders I obey, but to the unhappy People likewiſe, whoſe Affairs are committed to you, and who I hope will have the Candor to acquit me of the Conſequences that muſt follow from the New ſyſtem of War you are pleaſed to introduce.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Copy of a Letter from Charles Thomſon, Secretary to the Congreſs, to His Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, dated Philadelphia, September 28, 1778.

SIR,

YOUR Letter of the 19th was laid before Congreſs; and I am directed to inform you, that the Congreſs of the United States of America make no Anſwer to inſolent Letters.

I am, &c.

(Signed) *Cha Thomſon*, Sec.

[Price Seven-Pence.]

Copy of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, dated New York, October 8, 1778.

MY LORD,

ON the Return of the Troops from the Expedition to Bedford, &c. I propoſed taking a forward Poſition with the Army, as well to procure a Supply of Forage, as to obſerve the Motions of the Rebel Army, and to favour an Expedition to Egg Harbour; at which Place the Enemy had a Number of Privateers and Prizes, and conſiderable Salt Works.

Accordingly on the 22d of laſt Month, I requeſted Lord Cornwallis to take a Poſition between Newbridge on the Hackinſack River, in Jerſey and Hudſon's River, and Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen one between Wepperham, on the laſt of thoſe Rivers, and the Brunx.

In this Situation, with the Aſſiſtance of the Flat-Boats, we could aſſemble the Army on either Side of the North River in 24 Hours; and by our having the Command of that River as far as the Highlands, Mr. Waſhington could not aſſemble that of the Rebels in ten Days: To have done it in Jerſey, he muſt have quitted his Mountains, and riſked a general Action in a Country little favourable to him.

As by the Move before-mentioned, the Provinces of Jerſey and New York were opened, we received a conſiderable Supply of Proviſions, and a Number of Families came in.

General Waſhington did not ſeem to ſhew the leaſt Diſpoſition to aſſemble his Army, and the Militia kept at a Diſtance; however, by a well projected Plan of Lord Cornwallis's, almoſt an entire Regiment of the Enemy's Light Dragoons were ſurprized and carried.

For the Particular of this, I beg Leave to refer your Lordſhip to Lord Cornwallis's Report; a Copy of which I have the Honor to incloſe.

Having acquainted your Lordſhip, in my Letter. N° 20, that the Convoy is now ready for the Expedition, I have therefore directed the Troops to fall back, in order that ſuch of the Regiments as are deſtined for that Service, may proceed upon it without Delay.

I am, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. dated New Bridge, September 28, 1778.

SIR,

HAVING received Intelligence that a conſiderable Body of Militia and a Regiment of Light Dragoons were aſſembled in the Neighbourhood of Taapan, in order to interrupt our Foraging, a Plan was formed on the Evening of the 27th for ſurprizing them. Three Deſerters from the Right Column alarmed the Militia, who were poſted near New Taapan, by which Means they made their Eſcape; but the Left Column, commanded by Major-General Grey, were ſo fortunate as not to be diſcovered: and the Major-General conducted his March with ſo much Order and ſo ſilently, and made

made ſo good a Diſpoſition to ſurround the Village of Old Tappan, where the Regiment of Dragoons lay, that he entirely ſurprized them, and very few eſcaped being either killed or taken. He likewiſe fell in with a ſmall Party of Militia, a few of whom were killed, and ſome taken Priſoners. The whole Loſs on our Side was one Man killed of the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, which Corps had the principal Share in this Buſineſs, and behaved with their uſual Spirit and Alacrity.

The 71ſt Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the Queen's Rangers under Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, who croſſed the North River from Lieutenant General Knyphauſen's Diviſion, and were to have co-operated with the other Columns, were prevented, by the Deſertion of the three Men before-mentioned, from ſurprizing a Body of Militia, who by that Means took the Alarm, and made their Eſcape.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain, dated October 25, 1778.

IN my Letter of the 8th Inſtant I mentioned that my Move into Jerſey was partly to favour an Expedition ſent to Egg Harbour. I have now the Honor to encloſe Copies of two Reports made to me by Captain Ferguſon of the 70th Regiment, who commanded the Troops employed upon that Service, to which I beg Leave to refer your Lordſhip for an Account of it's Succeſs, under the Direction of that very active and zealous Officer.

(C O P Y.)

Report of Captain Ferguſon of the 70th Regiment to His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, dated Little Egg Harbour, October 10, 1778.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that the Ships, with the Detachment ordered to this Place, arrived off the Bar on the Evening of the 5th Inſtant; when Captain Colins ſent in the Galleys, but the Ships could not enter before the 7th.

Three Privateers of 6 or 8 Guns, with an Armed Pilot-Boat, had eſcaped out of the Harbour before our Arrival, in conſequence of Advice received on the 2d from Mr. Livingſton, warning them of our Deſtination.

As it was from this evident that Preparations had been making againſt us for ſeveral Days, it was determined to allow no further Time, but to puſh up with our Gallies and ſmall Craft, with what Soldiers could be crowded into them, without waiting for the coming in of the Ships; accordingly, after a very difficult Navigation of 20 Miles Inland, we came oppoſite to Cheſnut Neck, where there were ſeveral Veſſels and about a Dozen of Houſes, with Stores for the Reception of Prize Goods, and Accomodation for their Privateers Men.

The Rebels had there erected a Work with Embraſures for Six Guns, on a Level with the Water, to rake the Channel, and another upon a commanding Eminence, with a Platform for Guns en Barbette, in which however it afterwards appeared that they had not as yet placed Artillery.

The Banks of the River below the Works being ſwampy, rendered it neceſſary for the Boats with the Troops to paſs within Muſquet ſhot, in order to land beyond them; previous to which Captain Colins advanced with the Gallies to cover our Landing, and as he came to very cloſe to the Works, and the Guns of the Gallies were remarkably well pointed, the Fire from the Rebels was effectually ſtifled; and, the Detachment landing with Eaſe, ſoon drove into the Woods the ſkulking Banditti that endeavoured to oppoſe it.

The Seamen were employed all that Evening, and the next Day till Noon, in deſtroying Ten Capital Veſſels; and the Soldiers in demoliſhing the Village, which was the principal Reſort of this Neſt of Prates. Had we arrived by Surprize, we meant to have puſhed forwards with Celerity to the Forks, within Thirty-five Miles of Philadelphia. But as the Alarm had been ſpread through the Country, and the Militia there had been reinforced from Philadelphia by a Detachment of Foot, five Field Pieces and a Body of Light Horſe, our ſmall Detachment could not pretend to enter twenty Miles further into the Country, to reach the Stores and ſmall Craft there; and the Shallowneſs of the Navigation rendered it impracticable for the Gallies to co-operate with us; it was therefore determined to return without Loſs of Time, and endeavour to employ our Force with Effect elſewhere: But ſome of our Veſſels having run aground, notwithſtanding the very great Diligence and Activity of Captain Colins and the Gentlemen of the Navy, an Opportunity offered, without interrupting our Progreſs, to make two Deſcents on the North Side of the River, to penetrate ſome Miles into the Country, deſtroy three Salt Works, and raze to the Ground the Stores and Settlements of a Chairman of their Committees, a Captain of Militia, and one or two other virulent Rebels, who had Shares in the Prizes brought in here, and who had all been remarkably active in fomenting the Rebellion, oppreſſing the People, and forcing them, againſt their Inclination and better Judgment, to aſſiſt in their Crimes.

At the ſame Time be aſſured, Sir, no Manner of Inſult or Injury has been offered to the peaceable Inhabitants, nor even to ſuch, as without taking a Lead, have been made, from the Tyranny or Influence of their Rulers, to forget their Allegiance.

It is my Duty to inform yon, that the Officers and Men have chearfully undergone much Fatigue, and every where ſhown a Diſpoſition to encounter any Difficulties that might offer.

I have the Honor to be, with the greateſt Reſpect, &c.

(Signed) *Pat. Ferguſon*, Capt. 70th Reg.

P. S. One Soldier of the 5th was wounded through the Leg at Cheſnut Neck; but we have neither loſt a Man by the Enemy nor Deſertion ſince we ſet out.

(C O P Y.)

Report of Captain Ferguſon, of the 70th Regiment, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, dated Little Egg Harbour, October 15, 1778.

SIR,

SINCE the Letter which I did myſelf the Honor of writing to you on the 10th Inſtant, Captain Colins has received a Letter from Admiral Gambier, ſignifying that the Admiral and you are both of Opinion that it is not ſafe for us to remain here, as the Army is withdrawn from the Jerſeys, and ordering our immediate Return; but as the Wind ſtill detained us, and we had Information by a Captain and ſix Men of Polaſki's Legion, who had deſerted to us, that Mr. Polaſki had cantoned his Corps, conſiſting of three Companies of Foot, three Troops of Horſe, a Detachment of Artillery, and one Braſs Field Piece, within a Mile of a Bridge which appeared to me eaſy to ſeize, and from thence to cover our Retreat; I prevailed upon Captain Colins to enter into my Deſign, and employ an idle Day in an Attempt that was to be made with Safety, and with a Probability of Succeſs. Accordingly, at Eleven laſt Night, 250 Men were embarked, and, after rowing ten Miles, landed at Four this Morning within a Mile of the Defile, which we happily ſecured, and leaving 50 Men for it's Defence, puſhed forward upon the Infantry of this Legion, cantoned in three different Houſes, who are almoſt entirely cut to Pieces. We numbered among their Dead about 50, and ſeveral Officers, among whom we learn are a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain, and an Adjutant. It being a Night Attack, little Quarter could of courſe be given; ſo that there are only 5 Priſoners. As a Rebel Colonel Proctor was within two Miles, with a Corps of Artillery, 2 Braſs Twelve-pounders, 1 Three-Pounder, and the Militia of the Country, I thought it hazardous with 200 Men, without Artillery or Support, to attempt any Thing further, particularly after Admiral Gambier's Letter.

The Rebels attempted to harraſs us in our Retreat, but with great Modeſty; ſo that we returned at our Leiſure, and re embarked in Security.

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The Captain who has come over to us is a Frenchman named Bromville. He and the Deſerters inform us, that Mr. Polaſki has, in Public Orders, lately directed no Quarter to be given; and it was therefore, with particular Satisfaction, that the Detachment marched againſt a Man capable of iſſuing an Order ſo unworthy of a Gentleman and a Soldier.

It is but Juſtice to inform you, Sir, that the Officers and Men, both Britiſh and Provincials, on this Occaſion behaved in a Manner to do themſelves Honor.

To the Conduct and Spirit of Captain Cox, Lieutenant Littleton, and Enſign Cotter, of the 5th Regiment, and of Captain Peter Campbell, of the 3d Jerſey Volunteers, this little Enterprize owes much of its Succeſs; as well as to the Arrangements of Captain Colins of the Navy, and Attention of Captain Chriſtian, who accompanied the Embarkation.

Being this Moment returned, and the Diſpatch Veſſel going off, I cannot give you a preciſe Return of our Loſs, but I believe it does not exceed 2 Men killed and 2 wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Pat. Ferguſon*, Capt. 70th Reg.

P. S. The Diſpatch Veſſel not having got to Sea laſt Night, I am enabled to inform you, that our Yeſterday's Loſs conſiſts of 2 Men of the 5th, and 1 of the Provincials miſſing, and 2 of the 5th ſlightly wounded; Enſign Camp, of the 3d Jerſey Volunteers, has received a Stab through his Thigh.

We had an Opportunity of deſtroying Part of the Baggage and Equipage of Polaſki's Legion, by burning their Quarters; but as the Houſes belonged to ſome inoffenſive Quakers, who I am afraid may have ſufficiently ſuffered already in the Confuſion of a Night's Scramble, I know, Sir, that you will think with us, that the Injury to be thereby done to the Enemy would not have compenſated for the Sufferings of theſe innocent People.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Gambier to Mr. Stephens, dated on Board the Ardent off New York, October 20, 1778.

YOU will pleaſe to acquaint their Lordſhips, that having, in Conjunction with the Commander in Chief of the Army, judged it expedient to annoy the Rebels at Egg Harbour, ſituated near the Mouth of this Port, from whence their little Privatiers ſally to intercept the Trade bound hither, I ordered Captain Colins, of the Zebra, with the Vigilant, Nautilus, ſome Galleys, and ſmall Armed Veſſels of little Draught of Water, on this Service, the Army furniſhing. Three Hundred Men under the Command of Captain Ferguſon, on Board ſmall Tranſports. The little Squadron ſailed on the 30th of September, but, by unfavourable Winds, could not get off the Bar until the 5th following. I have this Moment received the accompanying Letters from Captain Colins, which I encloſe for the Information of their Lordſhip, of the Particulars of that ſpirited Service; which we have Reaſon to believe has ſenſibly annoyed the Rebels.

The Raleigh, a very fine Rebel Frigate, has been taken and brought in here by the Experiment and Unicorn.

Zebra, in Little Egg Harbour, October 9, 1778.

SIR,

THE King's Ships, Galleys and Armed Veſſels appointed to act under my Orders, having all joined at Staten Iſland the Evening of the 30th of September, and the Troops being embarked on board the Tranſports, I got under Weigh and ſtood to Sea, with the Wind Northerly; but it ſhifting the Day following to the Southward, and blowing ſtrong, together with ſome ſevere Weather which afterwards enſued, prevented our getting off this Place before the Afternoon of the 5th of this Month, when the Tide proving favorable, I ordered the Halifax Brig, together with the Dependence and Cornwallis Galleys, to proceed into the Harbour, and take a Poſition to prevent the Eſcape of any of the Enemy's Veſſels. The Wind being at N. W. and continuing to blow freſh the next Day, made it impoſſible to get the King's Ships or Tranſports over the Bar, I therefore ordered the Troops to be put on board the Armed Veſſels, and it proving a little more moderate in the Evening, we had the good Fortune to get them all ſafe into the Harbour. As we found by ſome Information we received, that Intelligence of our Intentions had reached the Rebels ſeveral Days preceding our Arrival (which enabled them to get Four Privateers to Sea) no Time was to be loſt in proceeding up the River: We therefore embarked as many of the Troops as was poſſible on board the Galleys and Armed Veſſels (previouſly taking every Thing out of them which could be done, to leſſen their Draught of Water) and the Reſt I ordered into the Flat and Gun Boats, and proceeded with the Whole at Day-break the next Morning up the River: Our Progreſs was attended with great Difficulty, owing to the extreme Shoalneſs of the Water, and the Want of Pilots: The Granby and Greenwich Armed Sloops grounded off Mincock Iſland, and could not be advanced farther; we however got up with the Galleys, and Nautilus and Experiment's Tenders, about Four in the Afternoon, to Cheſnut Neck, where the Rebels had ſeveral Veſſels and Store-houſes. They ranged themſelves in Numbers, in a Breaſt-Work they had erected on an Eminence, and ſhewed themſelves in a Battery (which, as we afterwards found, had no Guns) on the Beach, but were ſoon diſordered by a well managed Fire from the Galleys, the Troops landing immediately under the Protection of the Gun Boats and Cannonade of the Galleys, ſoon drove them from their Works, and made them diſperſe in the Woods without any Loſs. The Veſſels at this Place, amounting to Ten in Number, we found were moſtly Britiſh, which had been ſeized upon by the Rebel Cruizers; amongſt them was the Venus, of London, and others of conſiderable Size, which they could not carry higher up: As all of them were ſcuttled and diſmantled, and ſome ſunk, it was impoſſible (notwithſtanding my Solicitude and Wiſhes to recover the Property of the King's Subject) to get them down here; I therefore ordered them to be fired and deſtroyed. The Storehouſes and Settlements here, which ſeemed ſo particularly adapted to the Convenience of this Neſt of Freebooters, I was alſo of Opinion, with the Commanding Officer of the Troops, ſhould be deſtroyed; which was accordingly done, alſo the Battery before-mentioned, and the Work on the Hill. About Noon this Day all the King's Ships and the Two Tranſports got ſafe over the Bar, and anchored in the Harbour.

Had the Weather admitted of our arriving more opportunely, we had it in View to attempt penetrating to the Forks, where the Rebels have ſome ſmall Priva eers and a few other inconſiderable Trading Veſſels; but as the Country had been long alarmed, the natural Difficulties attending the bringing the Galleys and Armed Veſſels, unprovided with Pilots, up ſo ſhoal and narrow a Channel, through a Commanding Count y, would have been ſo much increaſed by the Efforts of a prepared Enemy, that we could not entertain much Hopes of Succeſs, particularly as we had Intelligence the Rebels had collected all their Strength to that Point, conſiſting of Procter's Artillery and ſome other regular Force from Philadelphia, in addition to a large Body of Militia provided properly with Cannon; we therefore thought it moſt prudent to abandon that Enterprize.

The 7th, at Noon, I got under Weigh with the Galleys, Armed Veſſels, &c. and ſtood down the River; the Greenwich and Granby Armed Sloops being ſtill aground, I brought to Anchor in the Evening, to aſſiſt in getting them off, which was effected by taking every Thing out of them the next Morning: During this Delay of the Veſſels, the Troops under the Command of Captain Ferguſon were employed, under Cover of the Gun-Boats, in an Excurſion on the North Shore, to deſtroy ſome principal Salt-Works, alſo ſome Stores and Lodgments belonging to the People the moſt notorious for being concerned in the Privateers, and deſtroying and oppreſſing

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the peaceable and moderate Part of the King's Subjects, which was likewiſe accompliſhed without any Loſs.

The Morning following I got under Weigh with all the Veſſels, and came down here with the Cornwallis Galley and Two of the Armed Sloops; the Greenwich having again got aground in her Way down, has obliged me to leave the Dependence Galley at ſome Diſtance from here, for her Protection.

I ſhall take the moſt early Opportunity of the Wind to leave this Place, and (if the Weather proves ſo favourable as to admit of it) we have it in View to employ ourſelves, on our Return to New-York, in looking into Barnegat and Cranbury Inlets, and to deſtroy or bring off any Veſſels that may happen to be there, and demoliſh the Salt-Works, which are very conſiderable, on the Shores of thoſe Receſſes.

I think it my particular Duty to inform you, the Officers and Seamen I have had the Honor to command on this Service, have manifeſted their beſt Endeavours in their Duty. I ſhould alſo think myſelf wanting, if I omitted to acquaint you, that Captain Ferguſon, the Commanding Officer of the Detachment of the Army, as well as every Officer and Man under his Command, have ſhewn the utmoſt Zeal and Forwardneſs to co-operate in every Thing for the Advancement and Benefit of His Majeſty's Service.

I have the Honor to be,
With great Reſpect,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
HENRY COLINS.

P. S. This will be delivered by Lieutenant Quarme of the Halifax Brig, who, being on a Cruize on this Station, and thinking his Veſſel might prove uſeful, I took the Liberty to bring on with me. Beſides the Veſſels I have before had the Honour to inform you were deſtroyed at Cheſnut Neck, we have taken a Brig here, laden with Lumber; but as ſhe is ſtripped of the moſt material of her Rigging, and all her Sails, and being beſides very old and unfit to bring round, I have ordered her Cargo to be put on Board the Two Tranſports, knowing how ſerviceable ſuch a Supply will prove to the Dock Yard.

Zebra, Little Egg-Harbour, October 15, 1778.

SIR,

SINCE cloſing my Letter of the 9th Inſtant, I have had the Honor to receive your Orders of the 10th, by a Sloop from New-York, to which I ſhall not fail to pay due Attention. The Weather having proved exceedingly bad ſince that Time, and the Wind having been continually foul, has prevented me diſpatching the Halifax, as I firſt intended; and put it totally out of my Power attempting any Movement from hence with the Fleet, which cannot be undertaken but with a good Opportunity to paſs the Bar which is dangerous and difficult. This Delay of the Veſſels has given Captain Ferguſon and his Detachment an Opportunity of performing a very gallant and meritorious Piece of Service. A Captain, Serjeant, and four Men came down to us, the Evening before laſt, from the Rebels, and gave us ſome very ſatisfactory Intelligence of the Legion of Polaſki (to which they belonged) being poſted about ten Miles from hence; and Captain Ferguſon being of Opinion with myſelf, that a ſafe Attempt might be made to ſurprize them, an Arrangement was accordingly determined on laſt Evening, and a Detachment of two hundred and fifty Men, partly Marines, were embarked with him in the Flat Boats, Gun Boats, &c. under the Command of Captain Chriſtian, of the Vigilant: They arrived at the Place of Landing about Four in the Morning, and the Troops making a quick Movement towards the Enemy, got into their Quarters almoſt undiſcovered. They made their Attack with the Bayonet, and killed about Fifty of the Legion of Polaſki, among whom was a Lieutenant-Colonel, and three other Officers, and brought off Four Priſoners. Our Loſs on this Occaſion, I have the Satisfaction to tell you, is very inconſiderable. This Morning a ſmall Privateer appearing off here, and it being calm, I ſent out the Boats of the Fleet, and brought her in; ſhe is one of the little piratical Crew that infeſt theſe Inlets, mounts only ſix Swivels and one Two-Pounder; her People made their Eſcape in their Boat.

I have the Honor to be,
With great Reſpect,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble Servant,
HENRY COLINS.

REAR-Admiral Gambier, in a ſubſequent Letter to Mr. Stephens, dated October 25, mentions that Vice-Admiral Byron, with his Squadron, ſailed the 18th of that Month, from Sandy-Hook for Boſton, in Search of Count D'Eſtaing's Fleet; and that Commodore Hotham, with the Ships and Tranſports under his Command, would ſail the 26th to join Rear Admiral Barrington at the Leeward Iſlands.

Whitehall, December 1, 1778.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Governor Stuart to Lord George Germain, dated Dominica, Sept. 29, 1778. *Received Nov.* 28.

I AM exceedingly ſorry, that ſo ſoon after cloſing my Diſpatches, I have the Mortification to acquaint your Lordſhip, that this Iſland is in Poſſeſſion of the French King.

In the Morning of the 7th Inſtant, at Half paſt Four, upon hearing a Gun from our Battery and Signal Poſt at Caſhacrou, or Scott's Head, and obſerving the Signal for an Enemy, I ordered Young's Battery at Roſeau, being near me, to repeat it, in Conformity to Inſtructions for taking up Signals; about a Quarter of an Hour afterwards, a Second Gun was fired, and the Signal ſtill continued; and Day light ſhortly after appearing, I diſcovered ſome Veſſels coming round the Point, and ſoon perceived, inſtead of ours, a White Flag flying on the Battery. Theſe Obſervations, and the increaſing Number of Veſſels which came in Sight, ſoon convinced me that they were Enemies, who had forced the Battery and were coming to attack the Iſland. I inſtantly ordered the Alarm to be given for aſſembling our Forces: In the mean Time the Ships and Veſſels ſtood for a Place named Point Michel, Two Miles South of Roſeau, and, as they approached, I diſcovered that they conſiſted of 4 Frigates, 10 Armed Sloops and Schooners, with about 20 others, being Tranſports with Troops. About Six o'Clock Boats were ſeen going on Shore at Point Michel, and Men landing from them in great Numbers. As they were beyond the Reach of our Guns, they effected their Landing without Oppoſition.

I had at this Time made the beſt Diſpoſition I could with our ſmall Force to impede their Approach to the Town. I had detached Lieutenant Roſs, the only Officer of Artillery we had in Garriſon, with 6 Matroſſes, and Lieutenant Jones, of the 48th Regiment, an Officer of Militia, and a Volunteer of the 48th Regiment Mr. Warner, with 24 Men, Half Regulars of the 48th and Half Militia, to defend the Battery at Loubiere, which was about Half Way between Roſeau and the Place where the Enemy were landing. Captain Grove, commanding the Detachment of the 48th Regiment, was poſted in Young's Battery in the Town of Roſeau, our moſt important Poſt, with Lieutenant Fenton, and 29 Men of the 48th Regiment, and 40 Militia; 30 Militia, with ſome Matroſſes, were thrown into Melville's Battery: A Detachment of Artillery, Militia, with others, were placed with 2 Field Pieces on Jolly's Hill, to oppoſe their March towards Charlotte Town, and Captain Man, the Chief Engineer, commanded the Remainder of the Militia, a few Volunteer Troopers and others, on the New Battery at Guey's Hill.

The Landing of the Enemy, amounting at leaſt to 2000 Men, was in Three Diviſions; the firſt of which we could pretty nearly diſtinguiſh on their Way to be about 600 in Number, marching towards us, as ſoon as they were landed, under a very briſk Fire from all our Batteries on that Side: And on their being within 200 Yards of Loubiere Battery, all the Artillery Ammunition being expended, which had been carried there, as

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it was unfiniſhed and had no Magazine, Lieutenants Roſs and Jones with their Parties, retired, the firſt joining the Party at Melville's Battery, and the other that on Jolly's Hill, according to Directions I had given: The Enemy in the mean Time took Poſſeſſion of Loubiere Battery; but our heavy Fire from our others ſoon obliged them to quit it, and to ſhelter themſelves under Cover of the high Lands on the Roſeau Side of Loubiere River, where they took Poſt, waiting for the other Two Diviſions, which we could ſee in full March from Point Michel to join them.

We ſoon diſcovered they had ſent a conſiderable Detachment, amounting, as we have been informed, to 300 Men, being Grenadiers and Chaſſeurs, to the Heights of Dumoulin's Hill; ſome of them were already on the Ridge, ready to attack us in the Rear of Guey's Hill and Melville's Battery.

The Main Body, now reinforced by the Arrival of the other Diviſions, had begun to form, in order to advance to the Town. A large Body of the Enemy was then diſcovered to be landing, under Cover of a Frigate, on the North Side of the Town, conſiſting, according to the Information we have ſince received, of about 500 Privateers Men and People of Colour. Theſe ſeveral Attacks, it ſeems, were to have been made at the ſame Time, for which, we have been informed, Signals were to have been given from the Heights.

Three of the Frigates at the ſame Time approached us in different Directions, to cannonade Young's Battery and the Town.

It was now about Twelve o'Clock, when I received a Meſſage on Jolly's Hill, on the Point of which I was reconnoitring the Diſpoſition of the Forces of the Enemy, from the Council of the Iſland and others of the principal Inhabitants, requeſting, that, on Account of the moſt critical and dangerous Situation of the Colony, I would call a Council of War. My Zeal for His Majeſty's Service, my Affection for His Subjects, and my own Honour, were Inducements for me to comply with their Requeſts, and to aſſemble the Military Officers as ſoon as it was poſſible.

The Opinion of the Council, on the Conſideration of the Enemy and our own, I ſend your Lordſhip incloſed. I accordingly ſent a Flag of Truce to the Enemy, to know what Terms would be granted to us if we ſhould be inclined to capitulate; reſolving at the ſame Time to accept of none but ſuch as would be honourable to His Majeſty, and beneficial to His Subjects, or to reſiſt to the laſt Extremity. A Parley for an Hour was conſented to by the Marquis De Bouillé, who commanded the French Troops; and the Articles of Capitulation which I now ſend to your Lordſhip were agreed to on his Part and mine.——During the Time of the Parley, one of the French Frigates called the Tourterelle fired two Broadſides upon Young's Battery and the Town, which had very nearly broken it off, and brought us into immediate Action.

The Enemy in the Attack muſt have loſt conſiderably, but they at preſent conceal the Number; the Loſs to His Majeſty was only two Privates of the 48th Regiment. The different Attacks of the Enemy were commanded by the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor-General of Martinico, the Marquis Duchelleau, now Governor of Dominica, Count de Tilly, Viſcount Damas, and Chevalier Jeffrey, a Lieutenant-General and chief Engineer.

The Detachment of the 48th Regiment, with the Detachment of Artillery, embarked this Day for Grenada, which I conceive to be beſt for His Majeſty's Service. I intend leaving Dominica as ſoon as I have given Solidity in eſtabliſhing the Terms of Capitulation, and will take the firſt Opportunity to return to Europe.

I have the Honor, &c.

W. STUART.

P. S. I ſent an Expreſs to Barbadoes to Admiral Barrington, in the Morning of the Attack, as ſoon as I diſcovered the Fleet was an Enemy. I alſo diſpatched a Veſſel to Governor Burt at Antigua; both of which got away.

(COPY.)

Articles of Capitulation between the Marquis de Bouillé, General of the French Windward Iſlands belonging to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and Governor Stuart, Commander in Chief, and the Inhabitants of Dominica belonging to His Britannick Majeſty.

Article I.

THAT we the Governor, Staff-Officers, Officers of the Troops and Soldiers, ſhall march out with one Mortar, two Field Pieces of Braſs Cannon, with ten Rounds for each, Arms, Baggage, and all the Honors of War.

Article I. Granted that the Garriſon ſhall march out with all the Honors of War, and (the Officers excepted) ſhall afterwards lay down their Arms.

Article II. That the Regular Troops conſiſting of ſix Officers, and ninety-four Men, being Non-commiſſioned Officers, Artillery, and Privates, ſhall be carried to England by the ſhorteſt Paſſage, in a good Veſſel, with Proviſions for the Paſſage, or remain here upon their Parole.

Article II. Granted, on Condition that they do not ſerve againſt the King of France, until they are exchanged; but the Officers only may ſtay here on their Paroles, and not the Privates.

Article III. That the Officers and others ſhall have Leave to take with them their Wives and Children to the Engliſh Iſlands, by the ſhorteſt Paſſage; and that a good Veſſel ſhall be provided for them, with Proviſions for the Paſſage.

Article III. Granted.

Article IV. That the Inhabitants of the Iſland ſhall march out of their Poſts, with the Honors of War, viz. Two Braſs Field Pieces, their Arms and Baggage, Colours flying, Drums beating, and lighted Match.

Article IV. Granted.

Article V. That the Inhabitants of the Iſland ſhall be allowed their Civil Government, their Laws, Cuſtoms, and Ordinances. Juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered by the ſame Perſons who are now in Office, and what relates to the interior Police of the Iſland, ſhall be ſettled between His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Governor and the Inhabitants: And in caſe the Iſland ſhould be ceded to the King of France at the Peace, the Inhabitants ſhall have their Choice either to keep their own Political Government, or accept that which is eſtabliſhed at Martinico, and the other French Iſlands.

Article V. Granted until the Peace.

Article VI. That the Inhabitants as well as the Religious Orders, ſhall be maintained in the Poſſeſſion of their Eſtate, and the Enjoyment of their Poſſeſſions, as well real as perſonal Eſtates, noble and ignoble, of what Nature ſoever they be; and that they ſhall be ſupported and preſerved in their Privileges, Rights, Honors and Exemptions, and the free Mulattoes and Negroes in their Liberty.

Article VI. Granted.

Article VII. That they ſhall pay no other Duty to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty than they have paid to His Britannick Majeſty, without any Charge or Impoſts. The Expences attending the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Miniſters Stipends, and other cuſtomary Charges ſhall be paid out of the Revenue of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in the ſame Manner as under the Government of His Britannick Majeſty.

Article VII. Granted. And that the Inhabitants of Dominica may freely export their Produce to all Parts, on paying into the Cuſtom-Houſe the Duties which the Inhabitants of the French Iſlands pay in the Iſlands, or in Europe; but the Expences for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice ſhall be paid by the Colony.

Article VIII. That the Slaves, Baggage, Merchandize, and every other thing which ſhall have been taken during the Attack of the Iſland, ſhall be reſtored.

Article VIII. Granted, that they ſhall be faithfully reſtored.

Article IX. The abſent Inhabitants and ſuch as are in the Service of His Britannick Majeſty, ſhall be maintained

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maintained in the Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment of their Eſtates, which ſhall be managed for them by Attornies.

Article IX. Granted.

Article X. The Inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to furniſh Quarters, or any other thing for the Troops, nor Slaves to work at the Fortifications.

Article X. There are Caſes of abſolute Neceſſity wherein there are no Exceptions, but in Ordinary Caſes the Troops ſhall be lodged at the King's Expence and in Houſes to him belonging. The Negroes employed for the Public Works ſhall be paid for.

Article XI. The Veſſels and Droghers belonging to the Inhabitants of the Iſland, ſhall ſtill remain their Property.

Article XI. Granted, but the Engliſh Veſſels from Europe ſhall be faithfully given up and delivered to the King's Marine.

Article XII. The Widows and other Inhabitants, who through Illneſs, Abſence, or any other Impediment, cannot immediately ſign the Capitulation, ſhall have a limited Time allowed to accede to it.

Article XII. Granted.

Article XIII. The Inhabitants and Merchants of this Iſland included in the preſent Capitulation, ſhall enjoy all the Privileges of Trade, and on the ſame Conditions as are granted to the Subjects of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, throughout the Extent of his Dominions.

Article XIII. Granted.

Article XIV. The Inhabitants ſhall enjoy their own Religion, and the Miniſters their Livings.

Article XIV. Granted.

Article XV. That the Inhabitants ſhall obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality, and ſhall not be forced to take up Arms againſt His Britannick Majeſty, nor againſt any other Power.

Article XV. Granted, but the Subjects who were born Frenchmen, may freely ſerve the King of France, without being called to an Account for it, in Caſe the Iſland of Dominica ſhould return to the Government of England: And thoſe who will not ſerve ſhall not be moleſted by the French Government.

Signed *Bouillé.* Signed *William Stuart.*

Article XVI. All Priſoners taken during the Attack of the Iſlands ſhall be returned.

Article XVI. Granted.

Article XVII. The Merchants of the Iſland may receive Veſſels to their Addreſs, from all Parts of the World, without their being confiſcated; and they may ſell their Merchandize and carry on their Trade, and the Port ſhall be entirely free for them, for that Purpoſe, paying the cuſtomary Duties paid in the French Iſlands.

Article XVII. Granted until the Peace, Engliſh Veſſels excepted.

Article XVIII. The Inhabitants ſhall keep their Arms.

Article XVIII. Granted, on Condition that they do not ſerve againſt the King of France.

Article XIX. No other but the Perſons actually reſiding in the Iſland ſhall poſſeſs any Lands or Houſes by Purchaſe, Grant, or otherwiſe, before a Peace; but if at a Peace this Iſland ſhould be ceded to the King of France, then ſuch of the Inhabitants as do not chuſe to live under the French Government ſhall be permitted to ſell their Poſſeſſion and Eſtates both real and perſonal, to whom they will, and retire wherever they pleaſe; for which Purpoſe a reaſonable Time ſhall be granted to them.

Article XIX. Granted.

Article XX. The Inhabitants of the Iſland ſhall have Liberty to ſend their Children to England to be there educated, and to ſend them back again here, and to make Remittances to them while they are in England.

Article XX. Granted.

Article XXI. The Inhabitants ſhall have Liberty to ſell their Poſſeſſions and Eſtates to whom they will.

Article XXI. Granted.

Article XXII. That the Court of Chancery ſhall be holden by the Members of the Council, and in the ſame Form as heretofore, and Appeals from that Court ſhall be in Conſequence to England, as heretofore.

Article XXII. Granted.

Article XXIII. That the Wives of Officers and others, who are off the Iſland, ſhall have Liberty to retire with their Effects, and a Number of Domeſtics, according to their Rank.

Article XXIII. Granted.

Article XXIV. That the Men belonging to Privateers, and others who have no Property in the Iſland, and are deſirous to leave it, ſhall have Veſſels to carry them to the Engliſh Iſlands, and they ſhall be furniſhed with Proviſions for their Paſſage.

Article XXIV. Granted, for the Space of ſix Weeks.

Article XXV. Demanded by the French General, That all the Artillery and Effects of the Iſland of Dominica, which belong to the King of England, ſhall be delivered up to the General of the French Troops. All the Batteries on the Sea Coaſts, in the ſame Condition in which they were when the Iſland was attacked. All the Fire and Side Arms belonging to the Troops, or to the King of England, ſhall be delivered up in the ſame Condition (except thoſe of the Officers and Militia). No Powder from the Powder Magazines or Stores ſhall be made away with; and, in conſequence, States of the Powder Magazines and Stores ſhall be delivered in to the Governor, who ſhall be appointed by the Marquis de Bouillé.

Article XXV. Granted by Governor Stuart, the preceding Article being granted by the Marquis de Bouillé.

Article XXVI. Alſo demanded by the French General. The Stores of Proviſions and Effects, belonging to the Royal Marine of England, ſhall be delivered up to the Commiſſary employed in the Colony.

Article XXVI. Granted by Governor Stuart.

Article XXVII. Alſo demanded by the French General. Governor Stuart ſhall deliver up, To-morrow the 8th of September, 1778, after the Capitulation is ſigned, the Poſts of Prince Rupert's Bay. Fort Young ſhall be delivered up immediately to the 1ſt Company of Grenadiers. All the Forts and Batteries ſhall alſo be delivered up; and all the Fortreſſes of the Colony, as ſoon as poſſible.

Article XXVII. Granted by Governor Stuart.

We, the Governor-General of the French Windward Iſlands of America, for his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the King of France, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of Dominica, for His Britannick Majeſty the King of England, fix the Articles of Capitulation in the above Twenty-ſeven Articles, by which we oblige ourſelves reciprocally to abide. Done in two Parts at Roſeau, Dominica, and ſigned and ſealed with our Seals at Arms, and counterſigned by our Secretaries, the Seventh Day of September, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight.

(Signed) *Bouillé.* (Seal) (Signed) *Wm. Stuart.* (Seal)

By the General, *Double.* By Command, *Benoni Hawkes*, Sec.

From particular Eſteem for Governor Stuart, and on Account of his Character, as well as of the antient Friendſhip with which his Perſon has inſpired me, and of our Acquaintance, he ſhall be free to retire where he pleaſes, and to continue in the Service of his Prince.

(Signed) *Le Marquis de Bouillé.*

I certify, That the preceding Pages contain a true Tranſlation of the Articles of Capitulation hereunto annexed. Roſeau, Dominica, September 12, 1778.

(Signed) *John Gillon*, Sworn Interpreter and Tranſlator.

AT the Court at St. *James's*, the 27th of *November*, 1778,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in His Privy Council.

WHEREAS William Davidſon in Turnberry, John M'Rorie Innkeeper in Kirkoſwald, John M'Taggart the Younger in Craigan-

town,

town, Robert Graham in Dougaltown, David Davidſon in Bogſide, Douglas Davidſon in Bogſide, Robert Graham the Younger in Dalquhat, Hugh M'Kail late Servant to the Reverend Mr. Biggar Miniſter at Kirkoſwald, William Hector in Drumgourloch, John Brown in Slabrachan, William Ferguſon in Drumgourloch, Robert Breakenridge in M'Cauſton, and Thomas Ferguſon the Younger in Balkenna, in the County of Air in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, were, upon the Fourteenth Day of November inſtant, charged, by Information of two credible Perſons, upon Oath by them ſubſcribed, before the Right Honourable Thomas Miller, Eſquire, Lord Juſtice Clerk in Scotland, with having been guilty, upon the Twenty-ſeventh Day of January, in the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, of being, with ſeveral other Perſons, moſt of them armed with Fire-arms, and diſguiſed, and being ſo aſſembled on Markland Muir, in the Pariſh of Kirkoſwald aforeſaid, in order to be aiding and aſſiſting in reſcuing and taking away, after Seizure, uncuſtomed Goods which had been ſeized by the Officers of Exciſe, and alſo with having been guilty of reſcuing and taking away, after Seizure, the ſaid uncuſtomed Goods: Which Information was afterwards certified by the ſaid Lord Juſtice Clerk, under his Hand and Seal, to One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; and the ſame having been laid before His Majeſty in His Privy Council, purſuant to the Act of Parliament of the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majeſty King George the Second, in that Caſe made and provided;—His Majeſty doth, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, by this His Order in His Privy Council, require and command, That the ſaid William Davidſon, John M'Rorie, John M'Taggart the Younger, Robert Graham, David Davidſon, Douglas Davidſon, Robert Graham the Younger, Hugh M'Kail, William Hector, John Brown, William Ferguſon, Robert Breakenridge, and Thomas Ferguſon the Younger, and each of them, do ſurrender himſelf and themſelves within the Space of Forty Days after the Firſt Publication of this Order in The London Gazette, to any of the Lords of Juſticiary, or to any One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in Scotland.

Steph. Cottrell.

St. James's, December 1.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto John Grainger, of the City of York, Gentleman, and to his Iſſue, His Royal Licence and Authority to aſſume and take the Surname of Fothergill only; and alſo to bear the Arms and Creſt of Fothergill, (ſuch Arms being firſt duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Heralds Office;) and alſo to order, that this His Majeſty's Conceſſion and Declaration be regiſtered in His Majeſty's College of Arms.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Mr. Robert Menzies to be One of the Six Ordinary Clerks of Seſſion in Scotland, in the room of Mr. John Mackenzie deceaſed.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, November 27, 1778.

FOR SALE,

BY Order of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c. (in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament of the Third Year of His preſent Majeſty) on Tueſday the 8th, Wedneſday the 9th, and in the following Week on Tueſday the 15th and Wedneſday the 16th, of December, 1778, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoons of the ſaid Days, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room in the Cuſtom-Houſe, London, the following Goods, which are allotted in ſmall Quantities, for the better Accommodation of the ſeveral Dealers, as well as private Perſons, who chuſe to become Purchaſers.

For Home Conſumption.

Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Arrack, Cordial Water, Spruce Beer, Green and Bohea Tea, Raw and Roaſted Coffee, Wool, Oſtrich Feathers, Purple and King's Wood, and Muſical Inſtruments.

Alſo ſuch Goods as have remained in His Majeſty's Warehouſe upwards of Six Months, not cleared or the Duties paid, viz.

Pictures, Books, Loſh Hides, Quills, Wine, Grocery, and ſundry other Sorts of Goods, as mentioned in the Catalogues,

Clear of all Duties.

The Liquors to be ſeen and taſted at the King's Warehouſe, Cuſtom-Houſe, London, on Friday the 4th, Saturday the 5th and Monday the 7th of December, and all the other Goods to be viewed at the ſame Place on Friday the 11th, Saturday the 12th, and Monday the 14th, of December, from Nine to One in the Forenoons, and in the Mornings before the Sale; where Catalogues will be delivered.

NOtice is hereby given, that on Friday the 4th of December, 1778, the Prize Money for the Sloop Fox, taken by His Majeſty's Ships Winchelſea, Nathaniel Bateman, Eſq; Commander, and Porpuiſe, Thomas Haynes, Eſq; Commander, in Company with the Roſe Letter of Marque, on the 31ſt of May laſt, will be paid on Board His Majeſty's Ship Vigilant, at Spithead, to all Perſons who were actually on Board His Majeſty's ſaid Ships at the Capture of the ſaid Sloop. And, on the Firſt Monday in every Month after, the Prize Liſt will be recalled at the Navy Tavern, near the Dock Gates, Portſmouth Common, for Three Years to come; at the Expiration of which, all ſuch Shares as ſhall not have been paid, or legally demanded, will be paid for the Uſe of Greenwich Hoſpital.

Ro. Taes, *Agent for His Majeſty's ſaid Ships.*

THE Copartnerſhip between Thomas Wheatly and Thomas Evans, of Old-ſtreet, Diſtillers, was, by mutual Conſent, diſſolved on the 3d Day of October, 1777. All Debts, Claims, and Demands, due to and from the ſaid Copartnerſhip, will be paid and received by the ſaid Thomas Wheatly, who, together with Richard Child, carry on the ſaid Buſineſs in Old-ſtreet aforeſaid. Dated this 23d Day of November, 1778.

Tho. Wheatly.
Tho. Evans.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Woolmer, of Halifax in the County of York, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, on Thurſday the 24th Day of December inſtant, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Talbot, ſituate in Halifax aforeſaid, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; and alſo to their compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or agreeing any Matter or Thing relating thereto; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

TO be ſold, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before William Graves, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, A Freehold Eſtate called Fox Farm, ſituate in the Tything of Hadley in the Pariſh of Lamborne and County of Berks; conſiſting of a good Farm-houſe, two large Barns, two Stables, with other convenient Out-houſes, Yard, Garden, and 98 Acres 9 Perches of incloſed Arable, Meadow, and Paſture Grounds, now in the Occupation of Farmer Forteſcue, at the yearly Rent of 72l. he paying all Taxes, except the Land Tax, which is extremely moderate, and there are no other Outgoings charged on the Eſtate.

N. B. There is a conſiderable Quantity of young flouriſhing Timber on the Eſtate.

Particulars of the ſaid Eſtate may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors and Legatees of Charles Dodd, late of Onſlow-ſtreet in the Pariſh of St. Andrew Holborn in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; deceaſed, are to come in and prove their ſeveral Debts and claim their reſpective Legacies before Edward Leeds, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's-inn, London, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors [if any] of Thomas Hitchmough, late of Hale Bank in the County of Lancaſter, Gentleman, deceaſed, are to come in and prove their Debts before John Eames, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery lane, London, on or before the 25th Day of December inſtant, or in Default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors (if any) of Francis Campart, late of Hoxton in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; deceaſed, are forthwith to come in and prove their reſpective Debts before Peter Holford, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Amory, of the Strand in the County of Middleſex, Ironmonger, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 5th and 12th Days of December inſtant, and on the 12th Day of January next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make